

War News.

The Express, alluding to the springing of the mine at Petersburg on Saturday last, says that about 4 1/2 o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, a few hundred yards beyond the Bismarck Cemetery. The chief sufferers by the explosion, Pogram's Battery, (formerly Branch's) from this city, and three companies of Elliott's South Carolina Brigade, which occupied position immediately to the left of the Battery for its support. The battery lost 22 men missing, two commissioned officers included. Some of these men, a list of whom we publish elsewhere, are known to be killed, their bodies having been recovered, but others whose bodies have not been found, it is hoped are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Prisoners taken subsequent to the explosion, from the enemy, and near the spot, state that several of our men were dug out of the ruins alive.

EFFORTS TO RETAKE THE WORKS.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill detached a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that vigilant officer moved off immediately at the head of his Brigade, with instructions for Saunders' (Ala) Brigade, and Wright's (Georgia) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line, carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, General Mahone ordered his Brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's Brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the recapture of the remaining portion. Under command of Col. Weisiger, acting Brigadier, Mahone's Brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured in to them such a storm of bullets, that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men heaved, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in an undisturbed possession.

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, commanded by Col. Hill, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a late hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Saunders, came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines, precisely as they were before the explosion.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm, by their explosion, and round the edge of this great basin, our men closed and fought hand to hand. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Saunders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific, and here too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state, that Gen. Saunders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night, 55 Yankee negro troops, and 172 whites.

THE TERRIBLE POWER OF EXPLOSIONS—A GHASTLY SCENE.

At a late hour Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than any thing else to which we could liken it. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely one above the other, and great fragments of iron, brass, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally bed with Yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. As we got up, we noticed a corpse of infantry, a fragment of artillery, and a big, bulky negro, piled up on top of the other. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mangled faces so plainly indicated, while the greater portion were shot, great pools of blood having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter bagging pipe only for water, and praying to be cared for. Our men could not spare them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had not ceased their firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

The enemy's losses from all causes are estimated at 3,500 men. We have over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 11 battle flags, and upwards of 2,000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them.

The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to Pogram's Battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish un injured.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800. Gen. Mahone's Brigade lost 180 in killed and wounded, and the division commanded by him 450.

The Election.

We have few returns from the county, and the few we have are not sufficient to show who are the successful candidates. Three are certainly elected, viz. W. B. Wright, for Senator, and J. G. Shepherd and John McNeill, for the Commons. We incline to the belief that Neil McKay will be the successful candidate; if so, the old delegation will return to the Legislature. The vote stands as follows:

Lock's Creek.—Wright 15, McDaniel 19, Shepherd 13, A. D. McLean 50, McDuffie 15, McCormick 8, McKay 5. Fayetteville.—Wright 307, McDaniel 157, A. D. McLean 212, McNeill 44, Shepherd 270, McKay 243, McDuffie 243, J. P. McLean 284, McCormick 283, Kirkpatrick 70.

Fika Hill.—A. D. McLean 28, Shepherd 32, McKay 21, McDuffie 51, J. P. McLean 16, McCormick 31. Gray's Creek.—Wright 81, McDaniel 15, A. D. McLean 15, Shepherd 20, McKay 21, McDuffie 5, J. P. McLean 30, McCormick 28.

Rock Fish.—A. D. McLean 59, Shepherd 70, McKay 23, McDuffie 30, J. P. McLean 22, McCormick 34. Avery Venn.—Wright 90, McDaniel 74, A. D. McLean 96, McNeill 77, Shepherd 138, McKay 84, McDuffie 83, J. P. McLean 97, McCormick 53, Kirkpatrick 73.

The following is the vote in Starr's Battery:

For Governor—Vance 100, Holden 00. For Senate—McDaniel 26. For Commons—Shepherd 61, A. D. McLean 26, McDuffie 53, Kirkpatrick 17, McNeill 10, J. P. McLean 5.

Co. H, 5th Regiment, voted as follows: Seate—McDaniel 42, Wright 3, Commons—Shepherd 32, A. D. McLean 40, McNeill 37, J. P. McLean 17, Turner 1, McCormick 4, McKay 2.

The Governor's election seems to be undecided. Gov. Vance leaves Holden so far behind that it is a mere matter of form to record the votes. After all, what fuss has been made by Holden for nothing. He has been effectually buried, politically, in this State. The sceptre has departed from him. He would fain forget that he had ever been a candidate, but the people will not forget it—they will remember him during his day, and long after he has departed this life his name and course will have notoriety if not celebrity.

We have the vote in this county, so far as heard from, which is for Vance 685, Holden 67.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column that Vance's majority is 22,000 so far.

The Richmond Sentinel of Monday has a very significant "leak" on the "peace question." It deals on the Northern paper to force Lincoln to open negotiations, says we are ready and willing to discuss and every question at issue—and concludes in a discussion of *ultimata* in advance of discussion.

The proposals of the Sentinel, says the Conservative, may be very appropriate;—this may be the suspicious moment for our Executive to intimate a desire to enter into negotiations. The peace sentiment of the North is becoming rampant, and the article in question, appearing as it does in the accredited organ of President Davis, will stimulate and encourage that sentiment not a little. The Sentinel does not commit itself to anything. It wants peace, and it wants the North and South through their commissioners to meet together on neutral ground and "reason together" on the subject.

The following paragraph contains the proposals of the Sentinel. We will publish the entire article in to-morrow's issue.

"Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of consideration. This war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony, if she were out of the way."

The following is the vote of Kirkland's and Cook's brigades:

Table with columns: Brigade, Vance, Holden. Rows include 26th Regt, 11th, 44th, 47th, 52nd, Brigade Wagon camp, and Cook's Brigade.

The following is the vote of the soldiers in the 5th Regt, from Monroe county:

Table with columns: Name, Vance, Holden. Rows include Dr. Champ, Bright, Harrington, and Hester.

Senator Doob's said in Congress, Saturday, Mr. President, is dying all around us. To this the Dayton Enquirer says, "Yes, and General Grant's Liberty is dying moral and public opinion is dying all around us. We have a prize of peace, of social order, of neighborly kindness, of friendly intercourse in society, in being. And dying too, by hundreds of thousands, are the brothers, fathers, and sons of this great, grand, and glorious people. Why did not Mr. Doob tell it all while he was about it?"

It is noticed by the Petersburg Register, that it was Hancock's N. C. brigade that drove the enemy back with heavy loss, who had captured our breastworks. The explosion of their mine on Saturday, the language to our works extended about 150 yards. Four guns were blown up and the men in attendance. The 2d S. C. Regiment lost 90 killed and wounded.

The News is that the Yankees are not satisfied with their recent movement in North Mississippi and that they are coming back. It is thought also that they have been reinforced by men from the lower Mississippi.

Gen. Henry R. Jackson left for the front on Wednesday with orders to take the command made vacant in the army of Tennessee by the death of Brig. Gen. S. M. Steven.

SENTIMENT ON THE PEACE QUESTION AT THE NORTH.

The Washington Chronicle, Lincoln's own, with the design of giving the benefit of a little peace capital to the chances of that worthy's success in the next Presidential election, says: "Throughout the entire North there is an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace, an approval save by some mere army contractors or avid army followers. But it is not a peace which embraces an unbroken Union, and which involves no national honor. The New York Times, in an able editorial, puts the case fairly before the country. It shows that the President has always been prepared to welcome peace overtures on a basis consistent with his sworn duty. The duty requires him to insist on the integrity of the Union as an indispensable condition precedent. All other questions may be subject to discussion. Upon that neither his obligation nor the temper of the American people will tolerate any division of opinion. But, since it is justly observed, that we do not see the slightest evidence to show that there is on the part of the rebel leaders any disposition to address whatever other points are at issue between us, and the South, from the battle field to the forum, and until the authoritative evidence of such disposition is before us, we are not prepared to discuss the advantages gained by our valiant soldiers at the point of the bayonet. Our troops are the armed police of the country, enforcing its laws. When resistance is offered to the execution of their duty, they are not to be deterred from their duty. When they are not to be deterred from their duty, they are not to be deterred from their duty. When they are not to be deterred from their duty, they are not to be deterred from their duty."

We have seen some additional returns which will foot up for Vance about 15,300 majority, with a number of regiments to hear from. Vance's majority in the army will doubtless be as much as 16 to 18,000.

REMARKABLE.—We are enabled to report to our readers a wonderful freak of electricity last night, while not a cloud could be seen in the horizon. After receiving the telegram which we publish in another column, the Operator at this point informed us that a Mr. Williams, another Operator, at Raleigh, declared he could not work the line, owing to the electricity! And further, that before working it he would quit the line. We give the exact words of Mr. Talliferro, the Operator at this place. In the meantime a cloud was visible. We are desirous of knowing, and it is our right to know, by what authority does the office at Raleigh refuse to transmit messages to us. And further, if there was so much electricity on the line, how did the Raleigh office receive press when the lightning was plainly visible as it was in the early part of the night, and was unable to transmit it to this point when no lightning could be seen and the heavens were without a cloud the size of a man's hand. We will sift the matter thoroughly, and we think after a while get the delicacy of the operators under the control of their eccentricity.

THE YANKEE GENERAL MULLIGAN'S OPINION OF THE WAR.—A correspondent writing from Winchester to the Richmond Whig says the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded up to this time is about 700,000—about 1,000 with prisoners. Our loss is all about 100. The body of Gen. Mulligan was found. Indeed, he did not die for 12 hours after. His diary is interesting, the last thing in it, written that day, is, "Well our cause is gloomy, but I conquer the South about the time the Jews all return to Jerusalem. It is very bitter against Hunter—says the blunders for his country for keeping such a fiend in the service." Our troops went on towards Martinsburg. It is said reinforcements had reached there.

By Hunter's orders, Andrew Hunter, A. P. Butler's and E. F. Lee's houses, with their contents, were burned up. They refused to suffer any of the books in Butler's elegant library to be saved—libraries and all contents. Hunter's name was signed to the order, given in Cumberland. When he reaches hell, if the devil does not retire in disgust, he is worse, even than the Scriptures paint him.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER GEORGIA.—The Telegraph is presently silent, says the Savannah Republican of Thursday, regarding the exact situation of affairs at the seat of war in Ga., but if the reports that reach us from apparently reliable sources be correct, we have nothing to fear for the future. The days of Sherman are not only "numbered," but they are "few and full of trouble." The Confederacy is about to put forth its power and its skill in a manner little dreamed of by the enemy, and we have reason to hope that in a very brief space of time not a hostile foot will be found treading the soil of Georgia.

Neither elegant nor attractive in person or manner, nor regarded as a leader by any considerable number of men, the special part of no set or clique, yet brilliant in native gifts, not accomplished in the wisdom of the schools, do we find every side by the man whom he has called around him.

It is reported that the Government soldiers and citizens of England are computed to have been executed for the mere offence of vagrant indignance. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, an unemployed peasant was liable to be seized and slavery. In the time of James the Second, only one hundred and seventy-six years ago, obstinate citizens were sentenced to transportation wholesale, and sold by the score to the countries, to be put up at auction as slaves on the plantation.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—THE NEW YORK NEWS THINGS THAT THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY TO DRIVE THE VANDAL HOSTS FROM THE CAPITAL NEVER GAVE A PROMISE OF SUCCESS THAN AT THE PRESENT TIME. THE NEWS SAYS:

The feeling of the country, showing itself in unmistakable signs of peace, has alarmed the Administration and the shadowy hordes see clearly, as did the party in favor, that they have weighed in the balance and found it a loss.

That the candidate nominated at Chicago will be placed on a peace platform, the coming events which cast their shadows before abundantly prove. The feeling for peace is a growing one. Already it is the prevailing sentiment of the country, and has ceased to be regarded as among the political chances at Chicago, for it is as certain as if written in the book of fate. And still it grows and will continue to grow until those who profess to be Democrats, and oppose it, will be but as exceptions to the general rule that all are in the favor.

The Democracy must be united to maintain their nominee, and united as one man they will be, and he will then be taken warm or oppose a candidate upon so glorious a platform will be classed as among those who have been brought up by the friends of Lincoln to divide and distract the party.

It will be a glorious sight to see the conservative men of the country united in the only national party now in existence, battling against those who have sunk the Government and wrecked the Union, upon a platform of peace, where all who love the public and reverence its Constitution can stand as a band of brothers.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—These are: 1st. The Brass Colossus of Rhodes, 121 feet in height, built by Cores, A. A. 238, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes sixty-six years, and was cast down by an earthquake. 2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 300,000 workmen; was thirty years in building, and has stood at least 3000 years.

3d. The Apollodorus of Rome, invented by Apollodorus, the engineer. 4th. The Labyrinth of Samothrace, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall, 1000 houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble, the whole having but one entrance. The building was said to contain 6000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the Gods.

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 283 before Christ. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly a hundred miles off. It was composed of various sized stones fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one thick, by 200,000 men. They were a immense thickness, 75 feet high, and 12 feet wide. The gates, called the King of Rome, it was 400 feet long 200 broad, and supported by 120 marble pillars.

SUPREMACY OF EARL RUSSELL.—The following passage from Earl Russell's speech in the House of Lords on the future of the Confederacy is significant. His Lordship said:

It is no longer a question with reference to the balance of power in Europe. There are other parts of the world in which our interests may be as directly involved, and in which we may have, some day or other to maintain the honor and interests of this country. The civil war now raging in America, ending how it may, whether by the establishment of an independent Republic in the South, or whether it ends most unexpectedly as it would be to me, I confess, by restoring the Union, still the United States of America, or the Southern States, or whatever they may be called will then be in a totally different position to that which they were in a few years ago. A great army will then be maintained by the United States. A formidable navy will also be kept up. Our relations with that power, at any moment to interruption, I hope and trust that our friendly relations may be maintained still those friendly relations must be considered and kept in view as well as our interest in the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

A MORON SETTLEMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling (Va) Intelligencer says:

We had a fine meeting in the town of South Wheeling a society of Mormons, who practice all the doctrines of that sect except that of polygamy. We have had a conversation with an Englishman who belongs to the society, and who finally believes in all the peculiar notions of the Latter Day Saints. He says he was converted to the faith since his arrival in this country. In his opinion, all the churches to which Gentiles usually attach themselves are wonderfully corrupt. He has not had a physician in his house for five or six years. Cases of insanity are cured by abstaining and by laying on of hands, according to the customs of the New Testament.

RECOGNITION.—The London Illustrated News has the following about "Recognition": "The very decided victories achieved by the Southern Confederacy, the news of which arrived just as we are putting their shipwreck on trial as pirates; the facts that they dominate the Mississippi, have crushed Banks, kept Grant in check, and have retaken and hold at least six important forts, the possession of which relieves their chief city, and makes it safer than Washington itself; these facts have brought forward Mr. W. S. Lindsay, who proposes that now the time has arrived for an open recognition of the Southern States as an independent nation. Why not? It is useless to conceal the fact that their conquest is utterly hopeless. The Northern States taxed to their utmost, are staggering in a sea of debt, believing, probably, that their debts will never be paid, their repudiation will be easy, or that the resources of America are so enormous that she will quickly recover."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of \$3 90 on the share, (less the State tax of ninety cents on the share,) payable in 4 per cent certificates or bonds, or one-third less in new issue. It will be paid on and after the 10th August.

PRESIDENTIAL CANVAS AT THE NORTH.

The Presidential canvas at the North has already commenced. The friends of Lincoln and Fremont have entered the list, and the equitable has begun. A large Fremont meeting was held in New York recently. Among the speakers was Dr. Oberver. Here is an extract from his remarks:

How long shall this man Lincoln be a slave? Know ye not that the people are destroyed? And the people would be willingly drafted to the last man, if the President would only use the army to sweep the rebellion. But to be drafted by drilets only in season to be slain, while by this day the rebellion has been completely crushed, and the army of drilets that the continued necessity of war may be an argument for continuing Mr. Lincoln in the Presidency.

Yet it comes to this—President Lincoln steadily opposed the gathering of colored troops, when he might have had hundreds of thousands from the heart of the rebellion, and now in the fourth year of the rebellion he is unable for the want of men to meet the ultimate necessity into the jaws of which he has flung his country, having given to the rebels means while the advantage of three million of slaves, leaving the rebellion at leisure to employ its whole white force, and finally to bring every man and boy under conscription. Meanwhile a draft finds us stripping from it, gold and bread going up, currency and coinage going down, enthusiasm suffocated, patience wearied out, the farmers threatened with loss of their property, and a leader having given place to the ultimate necessity for men.

Remember, now, that this necessity is only one of Lincoln's indispenables, perhaps the first suit. Remember, if you are drafted you are only putting on one of Lincoln's indispenables—his military breaches.

Dr. Chervo's address was received with repeated and enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

A letter in the New York World from Indianapolis says:

Our people here, so far, bravely bared their breasts to the shock, and have endured all sorts of privations; have been taxed, not only to more than meet their share of the public burdens, but have poured their wealth into the lap of shoddy, and unless they can soon begin to see and feel that they have not made all the sacrifices in vain, they will bolt this Administration. The West, after all, is not so party bound that it is ready to sacrifice all on the altar of a man's name. Remember the prediction of the late Mr. Lincoln shall, within the next three months, exhibit a policy that shall produce better results than the past, the West will throw a bomb, filled with worse material than Greek fire, into his venerable Presidential magazine, that will wound him at almost serious "bullet holes."

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

GRANT SENDING TROOPS TO WASHINGTON.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Southern Neck, that the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 6